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PEGUVIAN CRUELTY.

THE Lizard, Captain Roſs, and the Succeſs galley, Captain Burns, arrived in Madras roads in December laſt, from Pegu, and brought the following account of inhuman violence, perpetrated by one of the Peguvian Generals againſt the commander of an Engliſh veſſel, for the purpoſe of extortion and rapine.

The narration of this outrage is drawn up by Captain Alexander Bannatyne, the ſufferer, and atteſted by ten Engliſh gentlemen, who were commanders of veſſels, or reſidents for commercial houſes.

It is there ſet forth, that Captain A. Bannatyne commanding the ſhip Nancy, of Bombay, at Ragoon, was, on the 18th of November, forcibly ſeized by the Shabandar's peons, by order, as they ſaid, of a General of the King of Ava, who was there with an army, on his march to Martaban.

They accuſed Mr. Bannatyne of murdering a perſon belonging to his ſhip on a former voyage, and affected to examine witneſſes for two days, when it appeared, from the teſtimony of the Officers and Laſcars who were on board, that there was no pretext for the accuſation.

They then proceeded to a more ſummory method, and on the 20th forced Mr. Bannatyne, to the camp, where they threatened him with the torture of boiling lead, and the loſs of his head, if found guilty on this trial, in which the heat of the lead was to be the mode of deciſion, if he did not inſtantly pay 3000 tecul.

They dragged him then to the place of torture, and put his legs in ſtocks, extended and ſpread for ſome minutes; then hoiſting him up by the feet, kept him ſuſpended in ſuch a manner, that the hands alone could barely touch the ground. At the end of half an hour, they took him down, but not till he had actually paid the ſum thus extorted by ſuch horrible torture.

It is impoſſible to comment on ſuch enormity too ſtrongly; aggravated too, if it can admit of aggravation, by the inſolent conduct of the ſame General towards all the veſſels there, preſſing their men into his army, and exerciſing every violence and extortion.

Curious Etymology.

IN the early days of the Turkiſh monarchy, before its dominions were as widely ſpread as they are at preſent, the Turks were defeated in a pitched battle, and ſix thouſand of them were made priſoners. They were all kept together, inſtead of having been divided into ſmall bodies, and ſent into different towns, for the purpoſe of being more ſecurely guarded. Some of them obſerving that their guards were not very numerous, and that they were very far from being vigilant, conceived hopes that they might, by a bold effort, recover their liberty, and make their guards their priſoners. They communicated their plan to the body at large, and it was unanimouſly reſolved that they ſhould free themſelves or periſh in the attempt. They had no colours or ſtandards, under which they might range themſelves; and they reſolved to ſupply the defect, by cutting off the tails of ſome horſes belonging to their guards: Having done this, they raiſed them on high, fixed upon the points of poles, and ſo advanced to attack their guards, whom they eaſily overthrew; and being thus freed by their own intrepidity, they marched away, and reached their own territory, before an army could be collected to oppoſe or impede their march.—In commemoration of this tranſaction, their cavalry have ever ſince borne ſtandards reſembling horſe tails, which have alſo become the badge of their generals, whoſe military rank is known by the number of thoſe tails that they bear. No general among them bears more than three; and according to the number of them, theſe generals are denominated pachas of one, two, or three tails.

Something of this kind happened in Scotland, where three men of the name of Hay being driving their ploughs, and finding their countrymen flying before the Danes, broke off their plough tails, and upbraiding the runaways with their cowardice, inſpired them with courage; they rallied under theſe three men, andr eturning to the field of battle, totally defeated the enemy.—The King of Scotland admiring the bravery of theſe three men, called them the three ſhields for their country; and from that day, they and their deſcendants, have borne three ſhields for their coat of arms. From theſe men are deſcended the Marquiſſes of Tweedale, the Earls of Errol and Kinnoul, and other perſons of diſtinction.

PARIS, Auguſt 9.

THE Queen will have hard work to be found agreeable. She was ſpared by the mob out of reſpect to the King. On the day the King went to Paris, ſhe requeſted of him in favour, on her knees, that ſhe might be permitted to accompany him, which he peremptorily refuſed.

Auguſt 13. The unexamined violences every where committed in this country, though the capital at preſent enjoys a ſtate of tranquility, have induced the neceſſity of putting the Prevoſt Law into immediate execution of juſtice; and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's edict to that effect, was yeſterday regiſtered in Parliament.—The new code of municipal laws, comprehending the general police of this city, is completed, and its operations are directed at the Hotel de Ville, to begin from this day.

Auguſt 14. The accounts of the tumults of the ſeveral provinces, although much exaggerated and miſrepreſented, are but too true. They are almoſt all, more or leſs, infeſted by numerous gangs of robbers, who plunder and deſtroy wherever they dare.

Near Chalons ſur Saone, they burnt no leſs than 32 caſtles. The militia marching inſtantly againſt them, put a ſtop to their depredations, killed upwards of 300, without any loſs on their own part, and took 120 priſoners, many of whom are ſince dead of their wounds.

It would be difficult, perhaps dangerous, to ſearch out the ſecret ſprings and cauſes of theſe commotions. Among theſe deluded wretches was a notary, on whom was found a printed order purporting to be from the King, and commanding to burn all the caſtles they could come at, for the ſpace of three months.

Extract of a letter from Straſburg, Auguſt 6.

"Yeſterday we had a fatal day. We have in this city ſix regiments, four of them French and two Germans; in the laſt diſturbance the ſoldiers joined the citizens, in recompenſe for which they paid 20 ſous to each ſoldier, 30 to each corporal, and 40 to each ſerjeant.

"The military court, which had the diſtribution of the money, deſired the ſoldiers to ſpend their money in the barrack; the French ſoldiers refuſed to do this, and deſired to have the liberty of ſpending their money where they pleaſed, which liberty was denied them, and ſome of them were impriſoned. Their comrades immediately demanded their releaſe with threats, and by force immediately releaſed them.

"After this there was no kind of ſubordination—the German regiments joined them, and forced open the Bridewell, or the place where all the ladies of eaſy virtue were kept, and then proceeded to open all the other priſons, and liberated all the priſoners. You cannot conceive the diſturbance there was from the ſix regiments, and the mob, who were all intoxicated; they carried about the ſtreets what they had taken from the inns, beer houſes, baker's-ſhops, coffee-houſes, confectioners, paſtry cooks and ſauſage ſhops, all of which they entirely ſtript. Every one they met was obliged to join them, and drink the health of the Tiers Etats.

"The Governour's life was threatened, as alſo the Prince of Mark Dupont, by his own regiment; he was obliged to fly with all his family, though very much eſteemed. The damages done on this occaſion are reckoned at about 100,000 livres. The regiment of Heſſe Darmſtadt was the moſt outrageous in this diſturbance, and were obliged afterwards to leave the town, when order was eſtabliſhed."

LONDON, Auguſt 24.

THE Turks and Ruſſians, and Auſtrians, continue their armiſtice—So far there is a ſaving of men's lives, while the money is ſpending on both ſides, the want of which will incline all parties to peace as ſoon as any thing.

The new Sultan ſeems to be moſt intent on carrying on war at home, againſt his own great officers of ſtate, and others of his train—with what juſtice, policy, or propriety, we are left to gueſs at. The great diſtance of the place, the dark method of conducting Turkiſh affairs, and the ſullen ſilence of that incomprehenſible Court, render it impoſſible for us to dive into the ground and cauſes of their ſtrange proceedings.

The National Aſſembly are ſuppoſed, by this time, to have come to a moſt important reſolution—an act of *oblivion* for the Queen. The King had interceded for that meaſure, and thoſe who eſpouſed it argued, that ſuch an act would promote the peace of the country, by preventing her Majeſty from joining in any deſperate efforts, that might be adopted by the Count d'Artois, or his friends.

The firſt Prelate, who did himſelf the honour to ſpeak in the National Aſſembly of France, for the abolition of Tythes, is a Scotchman. This was Colbert, Biſhop of Rhodez, whoſe name originally was Cuthbert.

A very rich lead mine has lately been diſcovered cloſe to the harbour of Caſtlemaines in Ireland, on the eſtate of Sir William Godfrey, which is now working with every proſpect of ſucceſs. From the above and from Mr. Blenherſſet's adjoining, fifteen tons have been raiſed in one day.

In Germany an excellent and cheap dye has been invented by Mr. Wolger, adapted to woollen and cotton manufactures.

It conſiſts ſimply of the ſeeds of the red trefoil, a plant very common in this country, and employed to feed horſes and cattle.

A decoction of theſe ſeeds is mixed with different mineral ſubſtances, and the dyes produced are very beautiful, and of a great variety.

Amongſt theſe are yellows and greens of different ſhades, as alſo citron and orange colours.

Theſe dyes reſiſt the action of the ſubſtances with which trials are uſually made much better than the common dyes, and promiſe many advantages, if adopted, to the manufactures of this country.

The more we conſider the proceedings of the National Aſſembly in France, the ſtronger we are in opinion, that the preſent revolution will never be accompliſhed without the loſs of much blood. We never can believe, that the nobility will quietly ſubmit to have their honours ſnatched from them, or that the Pays d'Etats will ſuffer to be ſtripped of the municipal powers, while they have a force within themſelves to defend their ancient and juſt rights.

It is ſaid to be the intention of the National Aſſembly of France, on the election of their next Preſident, to bring forward a Pariſh Prieſt into this eminent ſtation, in order to ſtamp the compleat triumph of equality; by placing him over the proud heads of the church.

As a further example of the contempt of the King's authority in France, a member lately obſerved in debate, that the Nation and the Law ſhould ſtand before his Majeſty's name; for, ſays he, the King is nothing without the nation, and the nation may be every thing without him.

Lord Camden had encloſed part of a common, and ſtopped up the thoroughfare:—Seeing a country fellow go up through the ground, he called and told him he had no right to go through that ground. The man told his Lordſhip he had gone that way ever ſince he was a child, and did not know any reaſon why he ſhould not go then; ſcratching his head, he begged to aſk his Lordſhip a queſtion:—"Suppoſe a man was to ſteal ſome of the geeſe that were feeding there, what would they do to the perſon that took them?" He would, replied his Lordſhip, be carried before a juſtice; "And pray, what would be done to the man who ſtole the common from the geeſe?" His Lordſhip made him no anſwer, but the man was never interrupted in paſſing that way afterwards.

Paragraph in a letter from a perſon at Oſtend much intereſted in the tobacco trade, dated 12th Auguſt, 1789.

"The tobacco bill in England, added to the intended regulations in France, will make this place of greater conſequence in the article of tobacco than it ever has been; ſeveral parcels are now alſo finding their way to Bologne, without going through Holland!"

Auguſt 25. The preſent miſerable ſituation of France, now torn by the violence of an unruly people, who were certainly in the firſt inſtance rouſed to a proper aſſertion of their rights by arbitrary meaſures which threatened the total extinction of the very ſmall portion of freedom they enjoyed, preſents an awful leſſon to this country. Mr. Pitt ſhould be cautious how far he preſſes upon the people by additional burthens, while they are ſinking under the intolerable load which they have already endured with incredible reſignation.

It is highly to the honor of the Swediſh flag that all the ſhot from the enemy were obſerved in their ſhips bows; and none appeared lodged in their ſtern. Monſieur de Croſne, the Lieutenant General of the Police, hanged and beheaded in many parts, on the firſt burſting forth of the diſturbances, arrived on Wedneſday, unhurt, at the French Ambaſſador's.

The conduct of the court of Denmark, in ſending a Daniſh ſquadron to accompany, or, as it were, to convey the Ruſſian men of war that lay in Kioge Bay, until they effected their junction with the Ruſſian fleet, has given riſe to a general opinion that the Danes have infringed the neutrality which they had agreed ſtrictly to obſerve.

But a ſecret which has recently been diſcovered and communicated to us, puts this tranſaction in a very different point of view.

We underſtood that before the court of Copenhagen would conſent to the neutrality required by the Courts of London and Berlin, it inſiſted that it ſhould be at liberty to aſſiſt the Ruſſian ſhips in Kioge Bay in forming a junction with the main body of the Ruſſian fleet and, if neceſſary, to repel by force any attempt that ſhould be made on the part of the Sweediſh fleet to prevent the junction.

The ground on which the Court of Denmark inſiſted upon this point was, that when the Ruſſian ſhips entered the Daniſh ports, inſtead of immediately proceeding to join the main fleet of Ruſſia, they acted under the faith of the King of Denmark's promiſe to aſſiſt the Empreſs with a ſtipulated number of men of war, which number, added to the Ruſſian force in Kioge

Bay, would have been ſufficient to command reſpect to the Ruſſian flag, and enable that force to attack the Swedes.

If the King of Denmark ſhould withdraw his countenance from thoſe ſhips that had entered his port under the pledge not only of protection, which ſhips of all Nations had a right to expect in a neutral port, but of active aſſiſtance againſt the Swedes his Majeſty might juſtly be charged with having enſnared his allies, and invited them into his port, only that they might become a prey to their enemies.

This the King ſaid, would be a ſtain upon his honour, which he would encounter any extremity rather than bear, and which no honourable Court could require him to ſubmit to.

He therefore propoſed this expedient at the ſame time, to ſave his own honour and ſatisfy the Court of London and Berlin in the main point, which they had at heart, that he ſhould be at liberty to ſend a ſquadron to keep company with the Ruſſian ſhips at Kioge Bay, until they ſhould have actually joined the main fleet of Ruſſia on the coaſt of England; and his Majeſty promiſed that after his ſquadron ſhould have preformed this ſervice due to his own honor and the faith he had pledged to Ruſſia, he would order it to return, and would after that conform entirely to the wiſhes of the King of Great Britain and Pruſſia, by obſerving the ſtricteſt neutrality during the reſt of the war.

To this propoſition the Courts of London and Berlin acceded; and therefore it was with their concurrence, and not in violation of the faith pledged to them, that the Daniſh ſquadron eſcorted the Ruſſian ſhips from Kioge Bay.

The Miniſter of Denmark, however, is putting the dominions of his Sovereign in a proper ſtate of defence, that they may be prepared to withſtand an attack, ſhould the future events of the preſent war force the court of Copenhagen to take part in it.

It is ſaid that the French Nobility who have lately come over here from France, propoſe early in the enſuing winter to give a grand entertainment at the Pantheon, in gratitude for the protection which this country afforded them.

The unpardonable ſtrides which the French inſurgents have taken to aboliſh all power but their own, will no doubt rouze the neighbouring arbitrary powers of Europe into a combination to reſtore the French Monarch to his throne, and the Nobility to their antient rights. The provinces that are ſo plundered of their property, will no doubt join againſt the Oliverians, and perhaps the day is not diſtant when Louis the XVI. like Charles the II. may be called back to all thoſe privileges which his predeceſſor enjoyed

Count Artois is inevitably proſcribed, he therefore muſt certainly throw away the ſcabbard—At preſent in France there ſeems to be but one party, whilſt that is the caſe his efforts can never prevail.

The revolution in the Government of France, by diſuniting the family compact, will throw Spain where its inclinations and intereſts naturally lead it, into the arms of Great Britain.

At firſt the eyes of every liberal part of Europe were turned with admiration on the people of France, who ſeemed to be making a noble ſtruggle for their deareſt privileges againſt a preſumptuous and overbearing faction, which appeared to be ſanctioned by the firſt authority. Now it is plain, that the people are intoxicated by the power with which the ſtrange events of the time has inveſted them and their chief aim ſeems to be the perpetuation of that lawleſs dominion which they have on many occaſions, exerciſed with a brutality that diſgraces their cauſe and may ruin their country.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Four circumſtances, to the advantage of the commerce of England, in which Ruſſia and America differ from each other.

I. After all the attention and expence of England, the number of her cuſtomers in America never amounted to three millions.

Whereas the number of her cuſtomers in the Ruſſian dominions may amount to twenty millions.

II. The American cuſtoms required to be defended during war, at a cuſtomers expence, and even during peace to be kept in order by military, naval, civil, and revenue eſtabliſhments, which coſt eight times more to England than the revenues in America produced.

But the Ruſſian cuſtomers require an eſtabliſhment from England during peace and is well able to defend itſelf during war.

III. Ruſſia cannot rival England in the home markets, becauſe, with the exception of a few articles, the commodities of the two countries are different; nor in the Northern Provinces of the American States, becauſe, with the exception of a few articles, the commodities are the ſame; nor in the Southern Provinces of thoſe States, nor in the Weſt-Indies, becauſe ſhips employed to trade there could not find in the Baltic proper aſſortments of goods to go or return with.

Whereas the Americans rivalled England in the home markets, becauſe many articles in their buſineſs were the ſame with thoſe of England; and by the advantage of neighbourhood, would rob England of the Weſt-India market, if they were ſuffered to approach it.

IV. England can be ſupplied from Ruſſia with what ſhe never got from America without extravagant bounties, even then only to a trifling extent; the moſt valuable of all commodities to a Commercial Nation, hemp, cordage, and ſail cloth, without which the oaks of England would be of little uſe to Engliſh Commerce.

Auguſt 31. Search is now making in the Antoine Baths, by order of the Pope, for the concealed treaſure of the Jeſuits, ſaid to amount to no leſs than nine million crowns. His holineſs, in caſe of ſucceſs, has agreed to beſtow a fourth of this ſum on the Ex Capuchin who made the diſcovery.

The duke of Orlean's intereſt, as well as his ſhort lived popularity in France, are rapidly declining He is himſelf not ſo zealous as a few weeks ſince, and now wiſely diſcovers that the applauſe of a mob is but a ſorry recompence for loſs of dignity and fortune.

Sept. 7. At a late ſitting of the Poliſh Diet, they have forbidden the exportation of Corn, the prohibitation to take place from the firſt inſtant. This circumſtance will be productive of much inconvenience to the contending armies in that quarter, and particularly to the Ruſſians.

Many aſſert that the King of France is perfectly reconciled to his unpleaſant ſituation. His majeſty has certainly nothing to fear—he may ſay with Hudibras.

"I am not now in fortune's power,
"He that is down can ſink no lower!"

REVOLUTION AT LIEGE.

On the 26th ult. the Clergy declared, by their Deputies to the Council, "That from henceforward they were diſpoſed to concur and agree with the Citizens, to the eaſe and welfare of the people, by uniform means."

In the evening of the ſame day the Magiſtrates held a meeting, which they ſtiled a committee appointed to form the plan of a general Municipality, and in which they came to a Reſolution, reſpecting thoſe Rights they declared the firſt day of the Revolution.

In conſequence of this proceeding, the Prince Biſhop came to a reſolution which people think little conformable to the Goſpel, which ſays, "A good Paſtor ought to expoſe his life for his flock, and never quit them." But his Highneſs, on account of his health, preciſely at this moment left the Capital, after ſending the following Declaration of the Prince Biſhop.

"I demand the printing and publiſhing of this Declaration.

"The approaching buſineſs of the State is likely to be tumultuous, of a nature to affect my health, which being deſirous to preſerve for the welfare of my Nation I have thought proper to withdraw for ſome time from my Capital.

"I aſſure the Nation that I love it, and that it is not in the deſign to ſolicit any foreign ſuccour, or in the intention to make any complaint to his Imperial Majeſty, or the Diet, or the ſupreme Tribunals of the Empire, that I take this ſtep. Moreover, I have not given any perſon Commiſſion of any ſort to make the leaſt complaint; and I diſavow, in the face of the univerſe, all thoſe which in the preſent ſituation of affairs may have been made in my name, not having given ſuch commiſſion, or manifeſted ſuch a deſire, to any perſon whatever.

"I exhort the nation to deliberate with calmneſs and moderation, on the uſeful and neceſſary changes which they may judge the Conſtitution ſuſceptible of; to reſpect property, and not exerciſe any ſpecies of vengeance againſt any perſon whatever.

"I ſhall make known the place where I will ſtay, that I may be informed of the Reſolutions entered into.

"I recommend with fervour all the Nation to Divine Providence to enlighten it, and give it the ſpirit of peace and of concord; and that the work which they are deſtined to undertake, may be ſuch as may ſecure the tranquillity and felicity of future generations.

Done at Seraing, the 26th Auguſt, 1789.

CONSTANTINE FRANCOIS.
Biſhop and Prince of Liege.

In a Special Council of the Noble City of Liege, held the 27th Auguſt, 1789, in the morning.

"Having read the above declaration, written in the hand-writing of his Royal Highneſs, and brought this morning to the Town Hall by the Chancellor, the Council order the printing and publiſhing it.

"Some perverſe ſpirits have without doubt again ſurprized the religion of his Royal Highneſs, in wickedly alarming and making him fear tumults during the preſent proceedings of the States. The known goodneſs of the people of Liege, their loyalty, their love of order, which they have hitherto manifeſted, are guarantees of tranquillity. The enemies of the public good and welfare of the poor, which it is high time to eaſe, are the only things which will trouble this order; but the Council in order to aſſure it more and more, declare, that all thoſe who, againſt the intereſt of their Fellow-Citizens and the prohibitation of the Magiſtrates dare excite the leaſt trouble or exceſs, or foment diviſions at this time, when concord and harmony are in diſpenſably neceſſary, ſhall be puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour of the laws.

ASTRONOMY.

Owing to the want of a conductor to the Obſervatory of the Grand Maſter of Malta, at his palace in that iſland, a calamitous event befel on the 15th of March laſt; the lightning in the courſe of that day, had been very violent, and at night it ſtruck the tower ſo violently, as to ſet fire to the timber, damaged all the fine inſtruments, and deſtroyed the obſervations made in the courſe of 26 years.

Among the papers deſtroyed were the remarks for the laſt ſix years, made by the celebrated aſtronomer the Chevalier Angos; all of which were prepared for the Royal preſs of France, and on the point of being preſented to the Royal Academy, in order to his obſervations being compared with the theory of Monſieur de la Place, whoſe tables of Jupiter, Saturn, and their Satellites, are ſo much diſtinguiſhed.

September 8. The naval promotions made by his Majeſty are very different from thoſe of his Miniſter, for they are conferred on deſerving officers whom the Miniſter, and his connections would probably have overlooked to the end of their lives.

His Majeſty ſeems to think that preferments ſhould be given to thoſe who have ſeen ſervice, and have been of ſome uſe to the community. The appointments of Mr. Pitt are all diſtributed amongſt his own relations, or are employed for the noble purpoſe of ſtrengthening his parliamentary connexions.

How very good is Mr. Pitt to the nation, not only in occupying the firſt ſituation himſelf, but in taking care that the talents of all his family to the hundredth couſin ſhould likewiſe be employed in the public ſervice Narrow minded people may repine that the large tribe of the Pitts are thus provided for at the expence of the public, but ſurely if a man is not to make the moſt of his ſituation it is hard indeed.

LIEGE.

The revolution proceeds under the ſame happy auſpices under which it began, No blood has been ſpilt, no tumult has taken place.

The workman and handicraftſmen, who met for the purpoſe of offering their ſervice to eſtabliſh the revolution have all been ſent back to their reſpective trades and occupations.

The citizens, who can live without manual labour, having formed themſelves into companies, do duty at the city gates the palace, and the citadel.

The other towns belonging to the Principality, have followed the example of Liege, and armed their principal citizens, ſo that there are now many thouſands in arms in Huy, Tongreſs, and Viſe, where the ancient union has been renewed.

The number of men which theſe and the neighbouring towns have ſent word they can march at a ſhort notice to the aſſiſtance of Liege, amounts already to 30,000 But as it does not appear that the Prince Biſhop, or the Noble Chapter, mean to oppoſe the revolution, it is hoped that there will be no occaſion for the ſervice of theſe patriotic citizens.

St. JOHN's, (Antigua) Sept. 8.

WE are informed by a correſpondent, that the unfortunate Count Lowendahl, who in a fit of paſſion, lately ſhot his ſervant in Paris, for ſome frivolous neglect was condemned to have his head cut off, and that the ſentence has been executed.

The King, underſtanding the ſentence was to be carried into effect in a few hours, ſhut himſelf up in his cloſet, and would admit no perſon to an audience, till the fatal blow was given—Thus was an end put to the life of one of the braveſt and moſt amiable men in France, and we are ſorry to obſerve, that the crime for which he ſuffered does not permit us to lament his fate How unfortunate the frenzy that propelled ſuch a man to ſo dreadful an action! He ſerved in the late war as Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Armagnac, and was third in Command at the unſucceſsful attempt made on St. Lucia, which ended ſo much to the honour of Gen. Meadows, for his gallant repulſion of the enemy. In this action Count Lowendahl's rigiment was cut almoſt to pieces. His father was the famous engineer who conducted the ſiege, and carried Bergenopzoom. It is imagined ſome diſappaintment at play, or a love affair, had influence on his mind at the time he committed the raſh and melancholy act, for which ſociety is now deprived of ſo very great a character, as this unfortunate officer was, in every other point of view. He had the rank of Lieutenant General at his death.

EXETER, (N. H.) Sept. 26.

Extract of a letter to the Printer.

ON Wedneſday laſt, having occaſion for an enlargment of an entrance into a cellar but lately dug on an eminence contiguous to the Freſh river in this town the workmen diſcovered ſome bones, which on examination, appeared to be human————on further ſearch a large number were found—from a particular examination, I conclude the bones to be a part of ſome body formerly there buried, and that the body was encloſed in the trunk of ſome tree, and interred in an erect poſture, as the remains of ſome partly decayed wood was found erect, and apparently encloſed the once entire body. Within this encloſure, in a horizontal poſition, were found twelve ſpoons, placed nearly north and ſouth, and directly under the head of the defunct, as part of the hairy ſcalp adhered to the uppermoſt ſpoons. The remains of ſome wampum were alſo found, curiouſly ſewed on two ſtrings of undreſſed moſſehide.

As the land in which the above diſcovery was made is my property, I intend to endeavour ſome further diſcoveries—and if any thing is curious in the attempt ſhould turn up worthy of public communication, I purpoſe a further publication on the ſubject.

Your's reſpectfully,
THEOPOLUS SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

THE young ladies of New-York, ſays a paper of that city, have totally laid aſide all manner of deception: Cork and wool are no more neceſſary in the dreſs of a fine woman: and to the immortal honor of the ladies of New-York, let it here be recorded, that they have adopted the moſt natural and becoming faſhions, this winter, that we have ever ſeen; whilſt the young bucks, and *petit maitres*, are metamorphoſing themſelves into *laſſes nature*, and their taylors into Uuholſterers! A taylor, now, thinks nothing of ſtuffing two or three pounds of wool into a gentleman's ſeat—not the ſeat of his chair.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, Sept. 26.

"There has been an inſurrection at Martinique. They have hanged and broke upon the wheel above fifty; and within theſe few days it has been dicovered that the Negroes at Martinique, ſay St. Pierre had poſſeſſed themſelves of large quantities of poiſon, and intended to poiſon all the white inhabitants. It was only diſcovered two days before this plot was to be put into execution. But what is ſtill more alarming than all this, is, the Governor of Trinidad has lately publiſhed an ordinance, that all ſlaves coming there, or on any of the Spaniſh dominions, ſhall be free. This ordinance has given the inhabitants of this iſland very much uneaſineſs, indeed ſo much ſo, that the grand jury petitioned the Governor to call the Legiſlature together, which has not yet been done.

"The alarm is ſuch, that the inhabitants of St. Mark's pariſh patrole every night from the ſitting of the ſun to the riſing of it. There are two armed veſſels with ſoldiers on board cruiſing, one to leeward, the other to windward, if poſſible, to prevent the ſlaves going off. From theſe circumſtances I leave you to judge the ſituation we are in."

AUGUSTA, October 10.

THE honorable the executive council are expected to meet on Tueſday next, when we have authority to ſay, that a proclamation will be iſſued, announcing the pacific underſtanding which lately took place at the Rock Landing between the honorable the commiſſioners and the chiefs of the Creek nation.

On Tueſday laſt the honorable the commiſſioners for Indian affairs ſet out from this place, by the middle route, for New-York.

A correſpondent obſerves, that Mr. M'Gillivray's retreat from Rock Landing, and (if reports ſay true)

the Spaniſh ambaſſador's abrupt departure from New-York, are circumſtances from which we may predict a continental war on our ſouthern frontiers.

The governor has received a diſpatch from Colonel Howel, of Effingham county, announcing that the depredations have been already committed by the Indians, ſince their departure from the Rock Landing, by taking four negroes and a horſe from Captain Bird, and three horſes from Mr. Loſtinger; and that a party had gone in purſuit.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

THE queſtion for calling a Convention to deliberate on the new Conſtitution of the United States, was loſt in the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland, on the 29th ult. by a majority of twenty-two: Notwithſtanding which, they have appointed the twenty-ſixth inſt. as a day of thankſgiving.

Conſiderable progreſs has been made this ſeaſon in the works at the battery, one half of which are already compleated and formed into excellent wharves: The other half muſt lie over until next ſpring, but when finiſhed will connect the whole into a moſt beautiful circuitous ſtreet around three-fourths of New-York, from Greenwich-ſtreet along the North-River until it comes to White-Hall, and from thence by the Eaſt-River along Albany-Pier, &c.

RICHMOND, November 26.

THE General Aſſembly have appointed the Hon. James Mercer, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Court of appeals in the room of the Hon. John Blair, Eſq; who has accepted of the appointment of an Aſſociate Judge of the Federal Court —

The Hon. Joſeph Jones, and ſpencer Roane, Eſquires, have accepted of their appointment of Judges of the General Court, in the room of, James Mercer and Richard Cary, Eſquires.

Married Dr. JAMES CURRIE *of this city to Mrs.* INGLES *of Princes-Anne.*

Lately died at Naſſau (New-Providence) Mr ALEXANDER CAMERON, Printer of the LUCAYAN HERALD.

Extract from LINDSAY's DIARY, November 7, 1789.

This day arrived from Antigua and Montſerat, the brig Eliza, Capt. Craig, in 23 days; October 27th, he ſpoke the brig Chriſtiana, Elijah Brown, Maſter, from Martinico to Philadelphia, out 10 days, lat. ~~30, 52,~~ long. 72. W.

Nov. 10. This day arrived in 8 weeks from London, the ſhip Fortitude, Captain Warden, October 26th, he ſpoke the ſhip Thomas, Captain Brown, from St. Chriſtophers for New-York, out 19 days, lat. 36, 13, long. 70.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ships. Fortitude, Warden, London; Ann and Suſannah, Quill, Jamaica. Brigs. Eliza, Craig, Antigua; Daniel, Quharles, St. Domingo; William, Bolton, Rotterdam. Schooners. Tryall, Ballance, North-Carolina; Lidia, Ingram, Rhode Iſland; Good Intent, Smith, Anguila. Sloops. Polly, Morris, Antigua; Anne, Lightbourne, Turks-Iſland.

Clearances.] Ship Bell, Burne, Dover. Brigs. Apollo, Cox, Barbadoes; Sophia, Newman, St. Jago; Le A'loutte, le Gonida, Dunkirk. Schooners. Kitty, Gaynor, North-Carolina; Good Intent, Tithee, Kingſton. Sloops. Sally, Buck, North-Carolina; Adventure, Walker, Nevis; Polly, Brown, St. Euſtatia.

NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

I INTEND to leave the country very ſhortly.

NATHANIEL NORFLEET.

The Sale of BOOKS by Auction,

(At the New Brick Store three doors below the Eagle Tavern)

WILL continue on Friday and Saturday Evenings November 27th and 28th. The Sale to begin at ſix o'clock This collection conſiſts of very valuable modern Authors, in Hiſtory, Law, Divinity, Philoſophy, Agriculture, Voyages, Novels, &c. &c.

Catalogues to be had at the Bookſtore below Mr. Southgate.

Richmond, November 26. 1789.

WRIGHT SOUTHGATE,

Has imported by the Ships lately arrived, a general and extenſive aſſortment, of fine and coarſe

G O O D S,

Well laid in, and are poſitively to be Sold at low prices.

CASH, all ſorts of country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

Richmond, Nov. 25, 1789.

☞ *The remaining* REGISTERED WARRANTS *for the* SIXTH *years intereſt on Military Certificates, will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Richmond, November 18, 1789.

STOLEN or STRAYED,

FROM the Commons of this City about the 12th inſtant a Dark bay HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, has no brand, or other perceivable mark except a white ſpot on his back under the ſaddle on the near ſide hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots altogether has a remarkable large belly, is ſhod all round and is in good order. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber at Meſſ. Stewart and Hills, ſhall receive four dollars reward.

MARK GARRETT.

Richmond, November 18, 1789.

IN THE PRESS

And now PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

By THOMAS BREND,

Book-Binder & Stationer,

RICHMOND,

THE CHRISTIAN's NEW AND COMPLETE

FAMILY BIBLE:

Or, Univerſal Library of Divine Knowledge:

Being a clear, full, and comprehenſive Expoſition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES,

Containing the SACRED TEXTS of the

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the APOCRYPHA at large;

ILLUSTRATED WITH ANNOTATIONS AND COMMENTARIES:

Wherein obſcure Paſſages are made clear and familiar; ſeeming Contradictions reconciled; Miſtranſlations rectified; important Truths confirmed; and Deiſm and Infidelity fully confuted.

Together with Practical Reflections on each Chapter,

And NOTES, HISTORICAL, CHRONOLOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, MORAL & DIVINE;

By thoſe Eminent Divines,

HENRY, DODDRIDGE, GILL, BROWN, STACKHOUSE, BURKIT, OSTERVALD, &c.

THE WHOLE FORMING

A Complete Body of Chriſtian Divinity.

Calculated to enlighten the Underſtanding; purify the heart; promote the Cauſe of Holineſs; and make Men wiſe unto Salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be handſomely printed in folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be compriſed in eighty numbers, at one-eighth of a dollar each.

III. A number ſhall be delivered every Saturday morning, ſtitched.

IV With Number 1, will be given an elegant frontiſpiece, and the ſubſequent numbers regularly every week, till the work is completed.

V. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve copies ſhall have one *gratis*.

VI. In the courſe of the work will be given a variety of elegant copper-plates.

VII. To the laſt number will be added a liſt of the ſubſcribers.

VIII. The following is the ſize of the type with which the work will be printed; which is well calculated for the uſe of churches.

In the beginning, God created the Heavens and the earth; &c.

Subſcriptions taken in at Philadelphia, by Meſſieurs J. Cruckſhank, T. Seddon, W. Prichard, J. James, T. Dobſon, Aitken and Son, Rice and Co. W. Young, Hall and Sellers, F. Bailey, T. Bradford, W. Spotſwood, E. Oſwald, M. Carey, C. Bugiaſs, R. Patton; and by the Bookſellers in New-York, Baltimore, &c.

☞ Fifty-ſix of the numbers are already printed, and the whole will be finiſhed in April or May next, and may be had at my ſhop near the Market-Houſe.

THOMAS BREND.

November 17, 1789.

THOMAS BREND,

BOOKBINDER & STATIONER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he caries on his buſineſs as uſual in all its branches, at his ſhop near the Market-Houſe—Where Merchants may be furniſhed with complete ſets of ACCOUNT BOOKS of any ſize, made and ruled to any pattern—County Court, Diſtrict, and all other Clerks, he can ſupply with RECORD and other BOOKS, of the very beſt quality—Naval-Officers, Inſpectors, Sheriffs, and Officers of every Department, may have BOOKS made in any form; and ruled in any manner they may chooſe—the paper he will warrant good, and the binding ſubſtantial.

He has for SALE, a good aſſortment of STATIONARY, conſiſting of Paper of various ſorts and ſizes; Quills from 4 to 15*ſ.* per hundred; Wax and Wafers; Pewter and other Ink Stands; Leather and Braſs Pocket Ink Pieces; Paper Caſes; Paper Folders; Braſs Dividers; Pounce and Boxes; Shining Sand and Boxes; Black and Red Ink Powder; Slates and Pencils; Money Scales and Weights; Indian Rubbers; ditto Ink; common and ſliding Pencils, black and red: Playing Cards; Gold Leaf; Ivory handle Compting-Houſe Penknives with ſheaths; Artkin memorandum books; and a number of other articles in the Stationary way.

He has alſo for SALE, a collection of *Greek, Latin, and Engliſh* SCHOOL BOOKS, *Engliſh* Dictionaries; FRENCH and GERMAN Grammars; Guthries and Salmon's Grammars and Gazetteers; Moore's Navigation, ditto, aſſiſtant Sheredan's art of ſpeaking; ditto on Education; Glaſſe's Cookery; and a variety of other Authors on ſcience, divinity, moral and entertaining, with a few elegant ſets of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES; and Gurney's Brachygraphy, or a compendious ſyſtem of ſhort hand-writting.

☞ As I findmyſelf much injured by giving credit—and as I would wiſh for the future to avoid that very diſagreeable buſineſs called DUNNING! and being DUNNED! do moſt earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who may want any articles in my way, not to ſolicit me for it, as I muſt in future be determined not to give any.

THOMAS BREND.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1789.

I SHALL leave this State for a few months and during my abſence Mr. Samuel Duval of Buckingham is fully empowered to act as my attorney.

PHILIP DUVAL.

Richmond, November 13, 1789.

At a conference of the Judges of the General Court the 12th day of November 1789.

THE Judges having now received a letter from Humphrey Brooke, Eſquire, propoſing to reſign his office as Clerk of the Diſtrict Court holden at Dumfries, do agree to accept of the ſaid Brooke's reſignation on the laſt day of this term, and to appoint a Clerk for the ſaid Diſtrict in his ſtead.

Publiſhed by Order of the Judges.

J. BROWN, c. c. c.

A caution to the Public.

WHEREAS a certain Myers, a Britiſh refugee, has lately arrived here from Nova Scotia, and ſet up a claim to my houſes and lots near the market in this city (who by the aſſiſtance of his old friend Isaac Younghuſband, ſen. who has taken an active part in the buſineſs) wou'd wiſh to make people believe that the title of ſaid Myers is good.

And whereas ſome innocent perſon may be induced from ſuch falſe pretus claim, to become a purchaſer of ſome of my property from the aforeſaid Myers, or cauſe ſome who have purchaſed from me to ſell their property for much leſs than its value, and thereby become a looſer, I therefore do aſſure the public that Myers has no title whatever to the aforeſaid lots and houſes.

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Richmond, Nov. 4, 1789.

To be Sold,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, commonly known by the name of CAPPAHOSICK ferry tract; lying on York river, 5 miles from Williamſburg, and 12 miles above York-town. It contains near 1447 acres, and is equal in ſoil to almoſt any lands on that river, and is as pleaſantly ſituated. Oyſters, fiſh, of every kind, and wild fowl, may be had as conveniently as at any place. There are on the lands a good dwelling-houſe quite new, and neceſſary offices—and a body of hard firm marſh not excelled by any—Annexed to this tract there is a valuable ferry, worth from £.50 to £.100 per annum. The purchaſer may have very extenſive credit for the purchaſe money—or good bonds will be received in part payment.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

Williamſburg, Nov. 10, 1789.

JACOB HARRISON,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

At the ſign of the BOOT & SHOE,

Next houſe to CLARK's tavern, (formerly GALT's)

WHERE he carries on the boot and ſhoe making buſineſs in all its various branches, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the loweſt terms. He can with pleaſure inform the public and his cuſtomers, that he can furniſh them in any article in his way in the beſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, as he is, and always will be, ſupplied with the very beſt materials, and workmen; is determined to execute his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the ſubſcribers ſhop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blackſmith named

AARON,

LATE the property of C. J. Banniſter, and now belonging to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Richmond ---He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high ſlim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occaſioned by fighting; had on a ſhort brown coat, white waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr. St George Tucker's, at Peterſburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Weſtover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehenſion of being ſent to the back country, and from no diſſatisfaction at his ſituation. The above reward, beſides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he underſtands the ſhoemaking and carpenters buſineſs, 'tis probable he will follow thoſe branches.

Juſt Publiſhed,

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

605

POET's CORNER.

ODE *on the* DEATH *of a young* LADY.

[From Mr. LOGAN's *Poems.]*

UNTIMELY gone! forever fled.
The roſes of the cheek ſo red.
Th' affection warm, the temper mild,
The ſweetneſs that in ſorrow ſmil'd.

Alas! the cheek where beauty glow'd,
The heart where goodneſs overflow'd,
A clod amid the valley lies,
And "duſt to duſt" the mourner cries.

O from thy kindred early torn,
And to thy grave untimely borne!
Vaniſh'd forever from my view,
Thou ſiſter of my ſoul, adieu!

Fair with my firſt ideas twin'd
Thine image oft will meet my mind;
And, while remembrance brings thee near,
Affection ſad will drop a tear.

How oft does ſorrow bend the head,
Before we dwell among the dead!
Scarce in the years of manly prime,
I've often wept the wrecks of time?

What tragic tears bedew the eye;
What deaths we ſuffer ere we die!
Our broken friendſhips we deplore,
And loves the youth that are no more!

No after-friendſhip e'er can raiſe
Th' endearments of our early days:
And ne'er the heart ſuch fondneſs prove,
As when it firſt began to love.

Affection dies, a vernal flower;
And love, the bloſſom of an hour!
The ſpring of fancy cares controul,
And mar the beauty of the ſoul.

Vers'd in the commerce of deceit,
How ſoon the heart forgets to beat;
The blood runs cold at int'reſt's call,
They look with equal eyes on all.

Ye pow'rs! whatever ye withhold,
Let my affection ne'er grow old;
Ne'er may the human glow depart,
Nor nature yield to frigid art!

Still may my generous boſom burn,
Tho' doom'd to bleed o'er beauty's urn;
And ſtill the friendly face appear,
Tho' moiſten'd with a tender tear!

LINES *addreſſed to* ——, *on parting.*

FAREWELL for ever charming fair,
Dear object of my tender care;
Farewell,—I yield to fate's decree,
Which tears me hence from joy and thee.
Devoid of hope, paſt all relief,
No words can e'er expreſs the grief,
Which throbs in every burning vein,
And makes my ſoul the ſeat of pain.

Will be SOLD,

Purſuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, on Monday the 23d of this inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before the door of Henrico courthouſe,

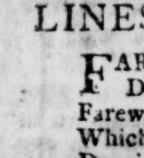
ABOUT 1000 acres of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of PETER COPLAND, dec. lying in the county of Henry, on the branches of Beaver and Rudy creeks. The terms will be made known at the ſale.

C. COPLAND, Ex'r.

Richmond, Nov. 9, 1789.

For Charter,

THE BRIG



FREDERICK,

ROBERT BOYD, Maſter,

Lying at CITY-POINT.

A FINE new Britiſh built veſſel of 150 tons burthen with a Mediterranean paſs, and completely fitted in every reſpect.—She may be engaged for any port in Europe or the Weſt-Indies.

A L S O

The Brig HOPE, JOHN M'ILVAIN, Maſter, lying at Norfolk.—This veſſel is Britiſh built, burthen about 140 tons, and furniſhed with a Mediterranean paſs, is well calculated for wheat or tobacco, may be had on charter for any port in Europe, but a freight to Liverpool would be moſt acceptable.—For terms apply to the ſaid maſter on board, to JAMES & ARCHIBALD FREELAND, Manchiſter, GILLIES & FREELAND, at Norfolk, or the ſubſcribers in Peterſburg.

FREELAND & GILLIES.

Who have for Sale,

On board the HOPE, at Norfolk, LIVERPOOL SALT, looſe and in Sacks—Alſo a quantity of QUEENS-WARE in aſſorted crates, and ſome brown ſtone jugs looſe.

October 28, 1789.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported in the ELIZA, and other veſſels from LONDON,

An *Extenſive* and well *Selected* fall *Aſſortment* of

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by

PACKAGE, PIECE, or RETAIL.

They preſume, that upon inſpection, this aſſortment will be found to be extremely well laid in, and remarkably low, the whole having been carefully and judiciouſly choſen by one of the partners on the ſpot---Conſiſting of

Woolen-Drapery & Woolens.
Beſt ſuperfine broad cloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſilk, twiſt, and buttons to match.
Caſimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toilannets,
Foreſt cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bearſkins and Coatings,
Spoted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flanels;
6-4 to 9-4 Roſe blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies greatcoats,
And Gentlemen's ſuits of clothes,
Conſiſting of Superfine broad-cloth coats,
Fancy veſts,
Black ſattin breeches,
Men's ſurtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and ſattin petticoats,
Cr ls bone ſtays, and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's ſhoes, double vamped and ſol'd,
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, ſattin, calimanco, laſting, and leather ſhoes,
Slippers and ſandals,
Girls Morocco ſhoes and ſlippers,
Boys ſhoes, &c.

Manchеſters,
Thickſetts and tattinetts,
Janes and fuſtians,
Laſtings,
Strip'd Muſlinett, and corded dimity.
The moſt new and faſhionable waiſtcoat patterns.

India Goods.
Bandannoe and Sooſee handkerchiefs,
Sooſee Shawls,
Book and Jaconett muſlins.

Gauzes, &c.
Patent nett,
Souffle,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and
Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,

Lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of faſhionable ribbons and taſte.

Iriſh Linen,
3-4 7 8, 4 4, wide,
Sheetings,
White and brown dowlas, and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

Oznaburgs,
German flaxen, tow, and hempen roles.

Silk and Sattin.
Rich blue, and black ſattin,
Pelong ditto.
Florentine,
Luſtrings,
Taffitys,
Perſians, &c.

Calicoes,
Of moſt beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hoſe,
Cotton, ſilk, and worſted, in a great variety

Ironmongery & Hardware.
Paper,
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, & roaſting jacks, theſe jacks are very convenient, will carry 15 lb. of meat, and go for two hours.
A few very good and neat ſad dles, with plated ſtirrups,
Curbs and bits,
Alſo common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole leather,
Grain and wax calf ſkins,
Skirting and harneſs leather.
Ladies paſte ſhoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils
A freſh ſupply, to their large aſſortment of books, catalogues of which may be ſeen at the ſtore.
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long Duck guns,
Pocket and holſter piſtols,
Horſemen's ſwords,
Single F and double battle gun powder,
Shot of different ſizes,
London crown window-glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty and beſt double boil'd oil.

Furniture.
Vaſe lamps for paſſages,
Large mattraſſes,
Mahogany dining tables, in ſets,
Sophas complete,
Harpſichords,
Spinnet, and Piano Forte,
Books of muſic for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkley, double Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe.
Two good ſeines and ſeine twine.

Plain French pattern, and Piano forte Guitars, with books of inſtruction, and favourite pieces for do.—Red and pale bark in ½ and ¼ lb bottles.—Glauber ſalts.

Which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 7, 1789.

RICHMOND, October 28, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber is now opening a MEDICINE STORE, and APOTHECARY's SHOP, in the brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Eagle tavern; which will be well furniſhed with all kinds of DRUGS and MEDICINES, freſh and good, with many other uſeful articles, and will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh, country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities at their current prices.—As the ſubſcriber has ſuffered exceedingly indeed from giving too extenſive credit, he wiſhes to ſhun that dangerous rock, as much as poſſible for the future.—Any orders from the town or country, attended with an able gentleman's note of this city for the ſame, payable in three months, will be carefully and expeditiouſly executed.—He hopes by vending good medicines, together with his diligence and aſſiduity to merit the favour of his friends, and the public in general.

WILLIAM CARTER, Sen.

Will be Sold,

On the undermentioned days, on the premiſes, agreeable to law, the following tracts of land, or ſo much of each thereof, as will ſatisfy the revenue, and certificate taxes due thereon, for the years hereafter named, and alſo what legal expences may accrue, viz.

LUCY Robbit, 300 acres, due for the year 1783,
John Thilman, 250 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786
John Walker's eſtate, 149 acres, due for 1783.
} On Monday the 14th of December.

Margaret Charles, 100 acres, due for 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,
John Dickſon (Glouceſter) 200 acres, due for the years 1783, and 1784.
Edmund Hawkins, 300 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787 & 1788
} On Wedneſday the 16th of December.

James Overſtreet, 155 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.
} On Tueſday the 15th of December.

Alexander S. Dandridge, 618 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,
Rainey Woodſon, 100 acres, due for the years 1,86, 1787, and 1,88.
} On Thurſday the 17th of December.

Martin Meeks, 50 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1,84,
Ann Meeks, 24 acres, due for the year 1,83.
Matthew and Richard C. Anderſon, 331¾ acres, due for the years 1785 1,86, 1787, and 1788.
} On Friday the 18th of December.

John Powell, 1020 acres, due for the year 1784,
} On Saturday 19th of December.

Wm. James, & Harry Lawrence, D. Sheriffs, for *Geddis Winſton, John Lawrence, and Wm. O. Winſton,* Sheriffs for the years as above.

Hanover October 6, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 6th inſt. (Nov.) a negro man who ſays his name is JACK, and that he formerly belonged to Zachariah Bownum, living on the head of the fourth branch of Potown ack, called Sinnico, that his maſter has ſet him free, but has nothing to ſhow that he has been freed. He is about 25 years old, rather of a yellow complexion, has a ſcar on the right ſide of his face and neck, which he ſays was occaſioned by the mumps.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailer.

Wm. Aſher of Culpepper is deſired to take his negro man and woman away, or they will in a ſhort time be ſold to pay their expences. J. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 24, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city the 18th inſt. a ſmall negro man about twenty two years of age, ſtraight made, and of a dark complexion, has a ſcar on the ſide of his head three or four inches long, and plain to be ſeen; he calls himſelf AARON WILSON, and (he has a forged paſs with him, ſigned Benjamin Macklin, and witneſſed by James Marſhal and Samuel Holaway, all wrote by one hand; which ſays, he ſerved Macklin twenty one years faithfully in the county of Brunſwick, North Carolina, and has been free two years, and dated March 20, 1,84) ſays he is a free man, but will not give any other account of himſelf. He has a large bundle of valuable cloaths with him, which are much too large for him and it may be ſuppoſed he has lately robbed ſome perſon of. His owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,

And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.

Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.